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| **SESSION** | **JUL - AUG 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **4** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DIBM401 FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Explain the scope of international trade. Elaborate Heckscher-Ohlin model of international trade. 5 + 5**

**Ans 1.**

**Scope of International Trade**

International trade encompasses the exchange of goods, services, and capital across international borders or territories. It plays a pivotal role in the economic development of nations by fostering specialization, enhancing productivity, and promoting economic integration. The scope of international trade is vast and includes several dimensions:

Firstly, **trade in goods and services** is a major component. Nations exchange physical goods such as machinery, agricultural products, and manufactured items, as well as services like

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**2. Write short note on following:**

**a. India’s merchandise trade post 2000.**

**b. Composition of International trade.**

**Ans 2.**

**a. India’s Merchandise Trade Post 2000**

India’s merchandise trade has undergone significant transformation since the year 2000, marked by liberalization, globalization, and technological advancements. The period witnessed robust growth in both exports and imports, driven by policy reforms, diversification of export markets, and integration with global value chains.

On the export front, India expanded its portfolio beyond traditional products such as textiles,

**3. Write a detail note on Institutional Framework for Export Promotion.**

**Ans 3.**

**Institutional Framework for Export Promotion**

India has established a robust institutional framework for export promotion to encourage global trade and foster economic growth. This framework involves a combination of government bodies, trade associations, export promotion councils, and financial institutions working cohesively to support exporters and ensure the country’s global trade competitiveness.

**1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry** The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the apex government body responsible for regulating and promoting foreign trade in India. Within the

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. What are Export Incentives and what are the benefits of it to Exporters. 5+5**

**Ans 4.**

**Export Incentives and Their Benefits to Exporters**

Export incentives are government-provided benefits aimed at encouraging businesses to engage in export activities. These incentives enhance the global competitiveness of Indian goods and services by reducing costs, improving profitability, and fostering a favorable export environment.

**1. Types of Export Incentives**

 Export incentives in India are classified into various categories based on their purpose and

**5. Write notes on the following:**

**a. WTO & dispute settlement.**

**b. IPR**

Ans 5.

**a. WTO and Dispute Settlement**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a global institution that oversees international trade rules and ensures that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely among member countries. A key aspect of the WTO’s functioning is its dispute settlement system, which provides a legal and institutional framework for resolving trade conflicts.

The dispute settlement system operates under the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU),

**6. Write notes on the following:**

**a. EOU scheme**

**b. SEZ and India**

**Ans 6.**

**a. Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme**

The Export Oriented Unit (EOU) scheme is a policy initiative introduced by the Indian government to promote exports and enhance the competitiveness of Indian goods in international markets. EOUs are industrial units that commit to exporting their entire production, except for a limited portion allowed for domestic sales.

EOUs benefit from several incentives, including duty-free import of raw materials, machinery, and equipment. They are also exempt from central excise and customs duties, which reduces